

Refrigeration Equipment Installation and Operating

Keys to a Successful Installation

LOCATION: For optimum performance, the condensing unit of the reach-in unit must have an adequate supply of air for cooling purposes. The operating location must provide either a minimum 12" clearance overhead of a top mounted condensing unit or a clear airflow for a bottom mounted condensing unit. A clear air path is the key to allowing the condensing coil to remove the heat from the refrigerant.

The unit must also be installed so that the reach-in unit doors can fully open.

MOVING INTO THE BUILDING: It is imperative to verify during the sales process that the unit will fit into the space that has been assigned to the unit, and that the unit will fit through doorways to the location of the unit.

Most manufacturers do not recommend laying the unit down on its front, sides, or back. However, if that is necessary for installation, most manufacturers recommend that the unit remain in an upright position after being tilted for 24 hours so that the compressor oils and refrigerant may settle.

TEMPERATURE SETTING: The temperature control has most likely been set at the factory, but local conditions may necessitate slight adjustment. The cabinet temperature will need to be verified once the unit is running and then any temperature setting adjustments made.

DEFROST TIMER SETTING: Freezer models have a defrost cycle that will operate between four and six times a day depending upon the manufacturer. It is critical that the defrost cycles occur to melt away the ice accumulations on the evaporator coil so that the unit can efficiently transfer the heat from the cabinet into the refrigerant.

The time of day that the defrost cycles will occur can be set. It is highly suggested that the freezer unit does not go into defrost during a heavy use period, such as a meal period for a freezer that is on the cook line.

Key Maintenance Factors



CONDENSER COIL: If the condenser coil is dirty, the transfer of heat from the refrigerant to the ambient air will not occur efficiently. The condenser coil should be checked weekly, and kept free of dirt and grease for proper system operation. Carefully vacuum or brush dirt and lint from the condenser coil. It is extremely important to disconnect the electrical power supply before cleaning the condensing coil, and then reconnect the electrical power when the cleaning job is complete, so that the unit will operate when the condenser coil cleaning is complete.

GASKETS: Door gaskets should be cleaned weekly using a warm water solution of mild household liquid dishwashing detergents. Never allow gaskets to come in contact with concentrated cleaners or disinfectants. This can cause premature failure of the gasket material. Door gaskets are a replaceable wear item and will have to be periodically replaced so that the door seals completely tight. This ensures proper cabinet temperatures and energy efficient operation.

CABINET: Clean the inside of the cabinet and doors weekly with a warm water solution of mild household liquid dishwashing detergent. Do not use anything containing grit, abrasive materials, bleach or harsh chemicals. Rinse thoroughly and dry with a clean soft cloth.

2-Cleaning tips for your fryer.